linear inequality – any inequality that can be written in one of the following forms: Ax + B > 0, $Ax + B \ge 0$, Ax + B < 0, $Ax + B \le 0$, $Ax + B \ne 0$ *Examples:* x > 2, $2x \ge 6$, x + 1 < 4, $\frac{3}{2}x - 3 \le 0$, $x \ne 1$

To solve an inequality means to find satisfying the inequality. The set of such values is called

Solution sets can be graphed on a number line and recorded in **interval notation**, as follows:

inequality	graph	set-builder notation	interval notation
$2x \ge 6$	3	$\{x x \ge 3\}$	[3,∞)
-x > 1	-1		(−∞,−1)
	5		
			(−∞,−4]
$x \ge x$			
		$\{x x \neq 3\}$	

Recall: Solve inequalities the same way as equations, except when **multiplying or dividing by a negative** number, **reverse** the inequality sign.

Example 1: Solve, graph, and state your answer in interval notation. a) 2(6-x) < 6x + 1 b) $\frac{1}{3}(2x+5) - 6 \ge -\frac{1}{4}(12x-8)$

Math 085 (Anna K.)

Simultaneous Inequalities:

To state that x is between two numbers, say between 2 and 3, we write 2 < x < 3. This really means that 2 < x and x < 3.

To solve simultaneous inequalities, apply the needed operations to **all three parts** of the inequality.

Example 2: Solve. a) $2 \le 1 - 3x < 5$ b) $-1 < \frac{2x+5}{4} \le 3$

Example 3: Write appropriate inequality and solve.

a) Double a number increased by 1 is between 2 and 8.

b) If 5 is subtracted from a number, then the result is at least 7.

Example 4: After a serious automobile accident, most insurance companies will replace the damaged car with a new one if repair costs exceed 80% of the "blue-book" value of the car. John's car recently sustained \$9200 worth of damage but was not replaced. What can we say about the blue-book value of his car?

Example 5:

Toni can be paid in one of two ways:

Plan A: A salary of \$400 per month plus a commission of 8% of gross sales;

Plan B: A salary of \$610 per month plus a commission of 5% of gross sales.

For what amount of gross sales should Toni select plan A?